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HEWLETT PACKARD COMPANY
P O BOX 272400, 3404 E. HARMONY ROAD
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION
FORT COLLINS, CO 80527-2400

EXAMINER	
SALIARD, SHANNON S	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
3628	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/645,185	CHILDERS, WINTHROP	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Shannon S. Saliard	3628	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *21 August 2007*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-33* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-33* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Status of Claims

1. Applicant has amended claims 1-4, 8, 14, 18-2, 23, 26, 29, and 31-33. No claims have been cancelled or added. Thus, claims 1-33 remain pending and are presented for examination.

Response to Amendment

2. The declaration filed on 21 August 2007 under 37 CFR 1.131 has been considered but is ineffective to overcome the Dorenbosch et al and Lee et al references.

3. The evidence submitted is insufficient to establish diligence from a date prior to the date of reduction to practice of the Dorenbosch et al and Lee et al references to either a constructive reduction to practice or an actual reduction to practice. The absence of activity between the dates of September 23, 2002 and April 3, 2003 does not prove that due diligence was taken toward constructive reduction to practice. The period during which diligence is required must be accounted for by either affirmative acts or acceptable excuses. Rebstock v. Flouret, 191 USPQ 342, 345 (Bd. Pat. Inter. 1975); Rieser v. Williams, 225 F.2d 419, 118 USPQ 96, 100 (CCPA 1958).

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments, filed 21 August 2007, with respect to the rejections of claims 1, 2-4, 8, 14, 18-20, 23-29, and 31-33 under 35 U.S.C. 112, Second Paragraph

have been fully considered and are persuasive. Thus, the rejections of claims 1, 2-4, 8, 14, 18-20, 23-29, and 31-33 under 35 U.S.C. 112, Second Paragraph have been withdrawn.

5. In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine Johnson with Hamid, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Johnson et al discloses,

> "A pre-show control system 136 for providing audience members and potential audience members with presentation related information both for registering for presentation performances and for establishing initial network (70 and/or 74) connections immediately prior to a presentation performance, so that presentation content can be provided to each audience member's client site 54. Thus, the pre-show control 136 provides audience members and prospective audience members with presentation booking information such as presentation topics, presentation performance dates, times, identification of leaders and/or lists of participants. Further, the pre-show control 136 also provides presentation content and script information to the operations center 58. Within the pre-show control subsystem 136, there is a registration module 140 and an associated network interface (not shown), wherein audience members confirm their registration for a presentation performance, via, for example, network 70. Note that confirmation of presentation performance registration includes, if necessary, a download of presentation specific software that provides a client with an icon on the client's client node 56 as a reminder of the scheduled presentation performance date and time for which the client has registered. Further, if the presentation for which the client has registered requires one or more software audio or video software systems, then **the downloaded application software checks for these systems on the client's client node 56 and subsequently**

advises the client if one or more of the software systems required must be downloaded prior to the presentation performance" [col 10, lines 26-56].

Since the pre-show check is performed before the presentation, it is obvious that the pre-show check is for the purpose of ensuring that the user is prepared for the presentation.

6. In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. **Claims 1, 5, and 7** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dorenbosch et al [US 2004/0064355] in view of Lee et al [US 2004/0039723].

As per **claim 1**, Dorenbosch et al discloses a reservation system server capable of communicating over a network with a client that fulfils projector and venue reservation requests received via the network [0012; 0013; 0016; 0017; see Fig. 1 & 2]. Dorenbosch does not disclose the reservation system server coordinates the transport and storage of presentation data received via the network; and one or more projector systems capable of communicating with the reservation system server that download the presentation data for display according to the projector and venue reservation requests [0031]. However, Lee et al discloses periodically connecting to server to download presentation content to database memory storage of the display system that includes projector software [0030; 0034]. Lee et al further discloses that the display administrator determines the content that is provided on specific display systems and the schedule for displaying the content on specific displays [0027] wherein the systems are located remotely [0025]. Thus, the administrator controls what content is downloaded to a display in a specific location (i.e., venue request). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Lee et al so that the administrator does not have to be present at the location of the presentation (i.e., remotely located) to setup presentation.

As per **claim 5**, Dorenbosch does not explicitly disclose wherein the reservation system server comprises a computer including a processor, random access memory, network interface, and mass storage device. However, Dorenbosch discloses a server for executing applications [0013]. Furthermore, Lee et al discloses wherein the

reservation system server comprises a computer including a processor, random access memory, network interface, and mass storage device. [Fig. 1; 0042]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch to include the method disclosed by Lee et al to reduce human intervention.

As per **claim 7**, Dorenbosch et al further discloses wherein the network comprises the Internet [0022].

9. **Claims 2 and 6** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dorenbosch et al [US 2004/0064355] in view of Lee et al [US 2004/0039723] as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Official Notice.

As per **claim 2**, Dorenbosch et al does not disclose wherein the uploaded presentation data is stored with password protection. However, the Examiner takes Official Notice that it is old and well known at the time of the invention in the presentation industry to use a password to access a presentation. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include wherein the uploaded presentation data is stored with password protection so that only authorized users can view private content.

As per **claim 6**, Dorenbosch et al further discloses wherein the projector system comprises a projector communicating with a computer including a processor, random access memory, and mass storage device [0030; 0034]. Dorenbosch et al does not explicitly disclose that the projector is a digital projector. However, the Examiner takes

Official Notice that it is old and well known at the time of the invention in the projector industry that a projector can be a digital projector. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include wherein the projector system includes a digital projector for better picture quality.

10. **Claims 3, 4 and 31** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dorenbosch et al [US 2004/0064355] in view of Lee et al [US 2004/0039723] as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Hamid et al [US 2006/0288229].

As per **claim 3**, Dorenbosch et al does not disclose wherein the uploaded presentation data is stored with encryption protection. However, Hamid et al discloses using encryption to access a file [0044]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Hamid et al so that only authorized users can view private content.

As per **claim 4**, Dorenbosch et al does not disclose wherein the uploaded presentation data is stored with biometric verification protection including iris scan, fingerprint recognition, or voice identification. However, Hamid discloses using biometric verification to access a file [0044]. Further, it is old and well known in the biometric art at the time of the invention that iris scan, fingerprint recognition, and voice identification are all common forms of biometric verification. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of

Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Hamid et al so that only authorized users can view private content.

As per **claim 31**, Dorenbosch et al discloses select a presentation venue and select a projector [0012; 0013; 0016; 0017; see Fig. 1 & 2]. Dorenbosch et al does not disclose coordinate uploading, security, and storage of presentation data; coordinate delivery of presentation data to the projector system at the time and date specified by the reservation; and coordinate the presentation or the presentation data. However, Lee et al discloses periodically connecting to server to download presentation content to database memory storage of the display system that includes projector software [0030; 0034]. Lee et al further discloses that the display administrator determines the content that is provided on specific display systems and the schedule for displaying the content on specific displays [0027] wherein the systems are located remotely [0025]. Thus, the administrator controls what content is downloaded to a display in a specific location (i.e., venue request). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Lee et al so that the administrator does not have to be present at the location of the presentation (i.e., remotely located) to setup presentation. Furthermore, Hamid et al discloses using encryption to access a file [0044]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Hamid et al so that only authorized users can view private content.

11. **Claims 8, 11, 14, and 29** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dorenbosch et al [US 2004/0064355] in view of Lee [US 2006/0010317] and Lee et al [US 2004/0039723].

As per **claims 8 and 29**, Dorenbosch et al discloses selecting a presentation venue having one or more available projectors and in accordance with venue selection criteria for a given presentation [0014; 0018] and selecting a projector according to projector selection criteria for the presentation and the one or more projectors available at the venue [0017; 0018]. Dorenbosch et al does not disclose selecting a level of security for storing the presentation data to protect the presentation data from unauthorized access. However, Lee discloses selecting varying levels of security for access to a file [0018]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Lee so that only authorized users can view confidential materials. Dorenbosch et al does not further disclose uploading the presentation data to a reservation system server via the network. However, Lee et al discloses that a display system connects to a distribution server to download presentation content via a network [0034; 0036]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Lee et al so that the content may be viewed at a remote site.

As per **claim 11**, Dorenbosch et al does not disclose wherein the security level includes password protection. , Lee discloses selecting varying levels of security for access to a file such as a password [0018]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to

one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Lee so that only authorized users can view confidential materials.

As per **claim 14**, Dorenbosch et al does not disclose wherein the presentation data uploading can take place at an arbitrary time. However, Lee et al discloses that a administrator can log onto a website and upload content data to a distribution server [0059]. It is well known that a user can access a website 24/7. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbsoch et al to include wherein the presentation data uploading can take place at an arbitrary time to provide a user with added flexibility.

12. **Claim 9** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dorenbosch et al [US 2004/0064355] in view of Lee [US 2006/0010317] and Lee et al [US 2004/0039723] as applied to claim 8 above, and further in view of Hotaling et al [US 5,124,912].

As per **claim 9**, Dorenbosch et al further does not disclose further discloses wherein the venue selection criteria includes at least one criterion chosen from a group of criteria including city, location within the city, seating capacity, screen size, digital projector availability, sound system characteristics, and hotel room availability. However, Hotaling et al discloses wherein the venue selection criteria includes at least one criterion chosen from a group of criteria including city, location within the city,

seating capacity, screen size, digital projector availability, sound system characteristics, and hotel room availability [col 6, lines 30-67]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Hotaling et al so that a room that is sufficient to handle the meeting is reserved.

13. **Claim 10, 12, and 13** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dorenbosch et al [US 2004/0064355] in view of Lee [US 2006/0010317] and Lee et al [US 2004/0039723] as applied to claim 8 above, and further in view of Official Notice.

As per **claim 10**, Dorenbosch does not disclose wherein the projector selection criteria include display size in pixels, projected image brightness, color fidelity, and lens system capable of zooming. However, the Examiner takes Official Notice that it is old and well known in the art at the time of the invention that projectors can be selected based on display size in pixels, projected image brightness, color fidelity, and lens system capable of zooming. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include wherein the projector selection criteria include display size in pixels, projected image brightness, color fidelity, and lens system capable of zooming so that the user can have a presentation that meets his/her standards.

As per **claim 12**, Dorenbosch et al does not disclose wherein the security level includes encryption protection. However, Lee discloses selecting varying levels of security for access to a file [0018]. Furthermore, the Examiner takes Official Notice that

it is old and well known in the art at the time of the invention that encryption can be used to provide file security. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Lee so that only authorized users can view confidential materials.

As per **claim 13**, Dorenbosch et al does not disclose wherein the security level includes protection by biometric verification including iris scan, fingerprint recognition, or voice identification. However, Lee discloses selecting varying levels of security for access to a file [0018]. Furthermore, the Examiner takes Official Notice that it is old and well known in the art at the time of the invention that biometric verification can be used to provide file security. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Lee so that only authorized users can view confidential materials.

14. **Claims 15, and 18-22, and 26** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dorenbosch et al [US 2004/0064355] in view of Lee et al [US 2004/0039723] and Johnson et al [US 7,143,177].

As per **claim 15**, Dorenbosch et al discloses receiving a projector and presentation venue reservation request client [0012; 0013; 0016; 0017; see Fig. 1 & 2]. Dorenbosch et al does not disclose downloading presentation data from a projector reservation client

and commencing a presentation including presentation data. However, Lee et al discloses that the administrator logs into the client and uploads selected files to distribution server [0059]. Lee et al further discloses that the content is retrieved and the files are played [Fig. 23]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Lee et al so that the administrator does not have to be present at the location of the presentation (i.e., remotely located) to setup presentation. Dorenbosch et al does not further disclose ensuring availability of presentation software compatible with the presentation data. However, Johnson et al discloses registering for a presentation and if the presentation required a specific software, checking for the software and advising the client if the software must be downloaded [col 10, lines 45-56]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Johnson et al so that the user does not have to worry about not being prepared for the presentation.

As per **claim 18**, Dorenbosch et al does not disclose wherein the uploaded presentation data is stored on the reservation system server. However, Lee et al discloses presentation content is downloaded a distribution server and the display system connects to the distribution server and downloads content [0059; 0060]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by

Lee et al so that the content can be easily retrieved by the display system without user intervention.

As per **claim 19**, Dorenbosch et al does not disclose wherein the uploaded presentation data is stored on a projector system. However, Lee et al discloses periodically connecting to server to download presentation content to database memory storage of the display system that includes projector software [0030; 0034]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Lee et al so that the administrator does not have to be present at the location of the presentation (i.e., remotely located) to setup presentation.

As per **claims 20-22**, Dorenbosch et al does not disclose wherein ensuring the availability of proper presentation software, comprises: determining if presentation software compatible with the presentation data is loaded and available for use; and updating the presentation software to a version compatible with the presentation data. However, Johnson et al discloses registering for a presentation and if the presentation required a specific software, checking for the software and advising the client if the software must be downloaded [col 10, lines 45-56]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Johnson et al so that the user does not have to worry about not being prepared for the presentation.

As per **claim 26**, Dorenbosch et al does not disclose wherein commencing the presentation includes reading the stored presentation data, converting the presentation

data to graphic images, and projecting the graphic images via a digital projector. However, Lee et al discloses reading the stored presentation data and converting them for display using projector software [0070-0073]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Lee et al to facilitate presentation viewing.

15. **Claim 16** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dorenbosch et al [US 2004/0064355] in view of Lee et al [US 2004/0039723] and Johnson et al [US 7,143,177] as applied to claim 15 above, and further in view of Hamid et al [US 2006/0288229].

As per **claim 16**, Dorenbosch et al does not disclose further comprising receiving a password, decryption key, or biometric verification to access presentation data. However, Hamid et al discloses comprising receiving a password, decryption key, or biometric verification to access a file [0044]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Hamid et al so that only authorized users can view private content.

16. **Claims 17 and 27** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dorenbosch et al [US 2004/0064355] in view of Lee et al [US 2004/0039723] and

Johnson et al [US 7,143,177] as applied to claim 15 above, and further in view of Nishihara et al [US 2003/0208565].

As per **claim 17**, Dorenbosch et al does not disclose further comprising post-processing of presentation data. However, Nishihara et al discloses post-processing of a file after transfer [0067]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Nishihara et al so that unauthorized users cannot view private content.

As per **claim 27**, Dorenbosch et al does not disclose wherein post-processing of the presentation data comprises rendering the presentation data unrecoverable. However, Nishihara et al discloses post-processing of a transferred file includes deleting the file. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Nishihara et al so that unauthorized users cannot view private content.

17. **Claims 23-25 and 28** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dorenbosch et al [US 2004/0064355] in view of Lee et al [US 2004/0039723], and Johnson et al [US 7,143,177], and Hamid et al [US 2006/0288229] as applied to claim 15 above, and further in view of Official Notice.

As per **claim 23**, Dorenbosch et al does not disclose wherein the password is entered via a keyboard associated with the projector system. However, Hamid et al discloses comprising receiving a password, decryption key, or biometric verification to

access a file [0044]. Furthermore, the Examiner takes Official Notice that it is old well known in the art at the time of the invention to use a keyboard to enter a password. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Hamid et al an using a keyboard so that only authorized users can view private content.

As per **claim 24**, Dorenbosch et al does not disclose wherein the decryption key is supplied by a portable medium including a floppy disc, compact disc, or flash memory. However, Hamid et al discloses comprising receiving a password, decryption key, or biometric verification to access a file [0044]. Furthermore, the Examiner takes Official Notice that it is old well known in the art at the time of the invention to use a portable medium including a floppy disc, compact disc, or flash memory to supply a decryption key. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Hamid et al an using a portable medium including a floppy disc, compact disc, or flash memory to supply a decryption key so that only authorized users can view private content.

As per **claim 25**, Dorenbosch et al does not disclose wherein biometric verification includes iris scan, fingerprint recognition, or voice identification. However, Hamid et al discloses comprising receiving a password, decryption key, or biometric verification to access a file [0044]. Furthermore, the Examiner takes Official Notice that it is old well known in the art at the time of the invention that iris scan, fingerprint recognition, and voice identification are all common forms of biometric verification.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Hamid et al and include wherein biometric verification includes iris scan, fingerprint recognition, or voice identification so that only authorized users can view private content.

As per **claim 28**, Dorenbosch et al does not disclose wherein the updating further comprises purchasing the software version compatible the presentation data. However, Johnson et al discloses registering for a presentation and if the presentation required a specific software, checking for the software and advising the client if the software must be downloaded [col 10, lines 45-56]. Furthermore, the Examiner takes Official Notice that it is old well known in the art at the time of the invention to purchase compatible software, if the software is not available. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Johnson et al to include purchasing compatible software so that the user does not have to worry about not being prepared for the presentation.

18. **Claim 30** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee et al [US 2004/0039723] in view of Johnson et al [US 7,143,177] and Hamid et al [US 2006/0288229].

As per **claim 30**, Lee et al discloses means for receiving presentation data from a projector reservation client [0059] and means for commencing a presentation of the presentation data [0005; Fig. 23]. Lee et al does not disclose means for ensuring availability of proper presentation software. However, Johnson et al discloses registering for a presentation and if the presentation required a specific software, checking for the software and advising the client if the software must be downloaded [col 10, lines 45-56]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Johnson et al so that the user does not have to worry about not being prepared for the presentation. Lee et al does not disclose means for receiving a password, decryption key, or biometric verification for accessing presentation data. However, Hamid et al discloses comprising receiving a password, decryption key, or biometric verification to access a file [0044]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Lee et al to include the method disclosed by Hamid et al so that only authorized users can view private content.

19. **Claim 32** rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dorenbosch et al [US 2004/0064355] in view of Lee et al [US 2004/0039723] and Hamid et al [US 2006/0288229] as applied to claim 31 above, and further in view of Johnson et al [US 7,143,177].

As per **claim 32**, Dorenbosch et al does not disclose further comprising assuring the availability of the proper presentation software for the uploaded presentation data. However, Johnson et al discloses registering for a presentation and if the presentation required a specific software, checking for the software and advising the client if the software must be downloaded [col 10, lines 45-56]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Johnson et al so that the user does not have to worry about not being prepared for the presentation.

20. **Claim 33** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dorenbosch et al [US 2004/0064355] in view of Lee et al [US 2004/0039723], and Hamid et al [US 2006/0288229] as applied to claim 31 above, and further in view of Nishihara et al [US 2003/0208565].

As per **claim 33**, Dorenbosch et al does not disclose further comprising performing post-processing on the presentation data after the presentation. Dorenbosch et al does not disclose wherein post-processing of the presentation data comprises rendering the presentation data unrecoverable. However, Nishihara et al discloses post-processing of a transferred file includes deleting the file. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Nishihara et al so that unauthorized users cannot view private content.

Conclusion

21. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Shannon S. Saliard whose telephone number is 571-272-5587. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 8:00 am - 4:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John W. Hayes can be reached on 571-272-6708. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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JOHN W. HAYES
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

Shannon S Saliard
Examiner
Art Unit 3628

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